IMPORTANT VACANCIES IN THE TREASURY SWELL MR. CARLISLE'S LIST OF CALLERS
-A RUSH FOR THE COMMISSION-

ERSHIP OF PATENTS.

[ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] a. March 7.-President Cleveland's new net has been in office only one day, but all its have already begun to realize that they have members have ances to do than merely to oversee and a good deal mere to do than merely to oversee and a good the business of their respective Departments. Only two of them have had any previous personal experience as executive officers in dealing with office-Secretary Gresham's experience had been with Republicans who sought offices during the Arthur nistration, while that of Secretary Lamont, as Mr. Geveland's private secretary and alter ego during Administration, had taught him "the tricks manners" of Democratic spoils-hunters in Cabinet who is thoroughly seasoned and equipped for shat will be the most argent, if not the most important, duties that most of the members of the new Cabinet will be called upon to perform during the next

scramble for places in all the Departments two-the War and the Navy-has already and Democratic Senators and Representatives already learned to make a virtue of necessity ok amiable, even if they do not feel so, as they nult Secretary Gresham's pleasure and humbly solicit s from him. The names of applicants for misans and consulships is legion, and one tenth of them be enough to fill ten times the number of places the diplomatic and consular service of the United dreamed that the time would come when he would ask General Gresham for the appointment of a Democrat—and that Democrat ex-Governor losse P. Gray—as Minister to Mexico, but both of them done so, and, it is asserted, without success The quidnunes pow say that there is a prospect that ster Denby may be recalled from Pekin and his ace given to Governor Gray. That is about as far Mr. Gray could be sent from Indiana, and his pointment will be strongly urged by all the influence at the Indiana Democratic Senators and Representaives can bring to bear. Several of them were at the White House to-day, presumably for that pur-

There are about a dozen candidates for the Mexican mission. Among those already on the ground are ex-Minister Bragg-who "loved Cleveland for the enemies he had made," and was rewarded with the tment to Mexico-General McClernand, of Illiappointment to Mexico-General McClernand, of Illinois; Representative Kligore, of Texas; P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, and J. B. Lewis, of Ohio. Exgepresentative Blount, of Georgia, desires and expects to receive a good foreign appointment, as also do at least twenty other ex-Representatives. It is reported that appointments for several of the more presentative foreign must be resulted to the more desired foreign must be readed. important foreign missions will be made this week, and that a New-York man will succeed Mr. Lincoln at London or Mr. Coolidge at Paris. The mission to Belgium is regarded as an extremely desirable one, and among the men who have been mentioned for it are ex-Congressman Newberry, of Chicago; General J. M. Corse, of Massachusetts, who served with Secretary, Gresham in Sherman's army; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Jeffries, of Louisiana, and Judge J. A. Anderson, of Ohio. It is expected that there will soon be a number

of important vacancies in the Treasury Department, and Secretary Carfisle will not be likely to suffer from loneliness for some time to come. Among his callers to-day were ex-Representative Wike, of Illinois, and ex-Auditor McConville, of Ohio. The latter wants the sixth auditorship, which he held during Mr. Cleveland's first term, and which he vacated in 1889 to give place to another Ohio man. Mr. Wike de-ibres and expects to be appointed First Controller, in place of his former business partner, Controller Mr. Wike took time by the forelock and the expiration of the LIId Congress he had bitained the signatures of no less than 175 of his cratic associates, to say nothing of nearly all to his application. He is also fortified by the per-sonal support and influence of Colonel Morrison and other Illinoisians in Washington, as well as by letters from leading Democrats in his State, among which is one caping that Mr. Wike drew the resolution in one caping that Mr. Wike drew the resolution in-structing the Illinois delegation to the Chicago Conion to vote as a unit for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Wike's competitors is ex-Controller Durham, of Kentucky, who made himself extremely disagreeable and unpopular during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Another applicant for a place in the Treasury is R. B. Boler, of Ohlo, who is a nephew of the late George H. Pendleton, and who would like to be an assistant secretary. Charles S. Hamiln, of Massachusetts, who is described as "a young and enthusiastic tariff There are already a good many candidates for the office of Solicitor General. Ex-Congressman Goode, of

Virginia, who held the office under Mr. Cleveland's former Administration until his nomination was rejected by the Senate, wants to try again, and he has the support of the Virginia Senators and Representatives. Ex-Congressman Rogers, of Arkansas, who "mentioned" for the office of Attorney-General, and Judge U. M. Rose, of the same State, who was also "mentioned" for the same office, are both in Washing-ton, and either of them would be glad to accept the Solicitor-Generalship. Michigan has a candidate in the person of Edwin F. Uhl, and it is whispered that ex-Solicitor-General Jenks, of Pennsylvania, would not decline the office unless his paster should advise him

The Assistant Secretaryship of Agriculture will not have to go a-begging. Alrendy there are at least a dozen candidates for it. Among them are ex-Governor Winans and Daniel Strange, both of Michigan; Genera Stephen D. Lee, late of the Confederate army, who is sident of the Mississippi Agricultural College 8. W. Corbett, a Virginia farmer, who has the unanisupport of the delegation from that State, and Major H. E. Alvord, late of the Maryland Agricultural College. The hopes of these and other applicants for the same office are somewhat dashed by a report that the accomplished incumbent assistant, Secretary Wilwill be retained for some months at least by Secretary Morton, who was his classmate at college, and has ever since been his warm personal friend.

Probably there is no bureau office for which there will be a more lively scramble than one of the most laborious and exacting of all—the Commissionership of Pensions. Among the candidates already in the field are ex-Representatives Busey, of Illinois, and Wheeler, of Michigan, both of whom are disabled Union veterans and Colonel William F. McLean, of Indiana and Colonel William F. McLean, of Indiana, who was First Deputy Commissioner during the former Clevedistration, and made an excellent record. Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the last committee ap conted to investigate Commissioner Raum, and took good deal of pains to inform himself in regard to the hws and methods which govern pension administration. It is understood that "organized labor" will demand It is understood that "organized labor" will demand several important appointments, among them the Commissionership of Labor Statistics, now held by Carroll D. Wright. It is not regarded as probable that Mr. Wright, whe was reappointed a few weeks ago, will be displaced in order to make a vacance even for the benefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bonefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bonefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bonefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bonefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bonefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bonefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bonefit of Mr. Cowdrey, of Chicago, who was the United bone of the Survey of Commissioner of Immigration, and it is understood that at the successor of Colonel Weber, although he was the of decline the Survey or the Port of New-Nerk.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW CABINET. Washington, March 7.—The first meeting of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was held this afternoon at the unusual hour of 3 o'clock, and it lasted something more than two hours. All the members were present. Just before the assembling of the new officers in the Cabinet room, Secretary Cartisle had a talk with the President concerning the bond question, and was the agent member of the Cabinet to arrive at the White ation. The greater part of the time was taken up. however, with a consideration of the question of appointments, perticularly those of assistants to the various Cabinet officers. The Cabinet adjourned at 5:10 o'clock.

culture, as a mark of their friendship and esteem. Washington, D. C., March 7, 1803." Each piece also bears the monogram "J. M. R." The affair was a complete surprise to the ex-Secretary.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

MANY CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS SEE HIM -SHORT PUBLIC RECEPTIONS.

Washington, March 7 .- The steady tramp, tramp o the office-sceker sounded through the White House all day. There was practically no cessation in the line of people who ascended the stairway leading to the President's room, and nearly all who came saw Mr. cracked jokes with old acquaintances whom he had years ago. While a large number of those who saw the President are candidates for office, few of them attempted to press their claims, and Congressmen with Uncle Sam were discreet enough not to ask for favors

but to simply pay their respects. The members of the United States Supreme Court with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harian, came early in accordance with custom. Many nocratic Representatives also called, and some Republicans, among the latter being senators Mitchell and Manderson and Congressmen O'Nell and Daizell, of

day, each reception lasting less than an hour. He day, each reception lasting less than an hour. He shook hands with about 1,000 people, although fully 3,0.00 passed through the Waite House. At 2 o'clock the doors were closed to those not bent on business, and this rule, which has been observed for many years, will be continued.

Governor Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana, was among those who came in the afternoon. Mr. Gray appeared during the Cabinet meeting, but failed to see Mr. Cleveland. John Wanamaker came to pay his respects and to bid an official goodby to the President.

THE NEW CABINET SWORN IN.

A NOVEL CEREMONY AT THE STATE DEPART-MENT-JUSTICE FIELD ADMINISTERS THE OATH.

Washington, March 7.-The induction into office of the members of President Cleveland's Cabine (save Secretary Gresham, who was sworn in yester day) took place at the State Department this morning For the first time in the history of the Government the deads of the Departments assembled in the diplomatic parlor, and together took the oath of

At the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's first term al the Cabinet officers assembled at the Arlington Hotel and, accompanied by Associate Justice Field, drove to each Executive Department in turn, beginning with the State Department. In the Secretary's secretary Bayard, in the presence of all the new Cabinet officers and the outgoing Secretary, and ther leaving the newly made Secretary in charge, went with the others to the various Departments, administering the oath to each in turn, in the presence of of the usual order.

There were many people in the corridors of the State Department this morning to witness the ceremonies. As-sociate Justice Field, who, in the necessary absence of Chief Justice Fuller, had been selected to administer the aths, came into the room of the Secretary of State at 11:15 o'cleck, leaning on the arm of Attorney General Olney, and accompanied by the President's private secretary, Mr. Thurber, Representative Charles O'Neill. the "father of the House," and B. B. Smalley, of fermont. The party at once went to the diplomatic parlor. The new Cabinet officers grouped themselves

parior. The new Cabinet officers grouped themselves about the table at the east end of the parior, Justice Field and Secretary Gresham at the head. The venerable jurist then calling the accretaries to his left hand, in turn administered the statutory oath to Mesers. Carlisle, Lamont, Smith, Herbert, Olney, Bissell and Morton, and each signed.

The new accretaries departed at once for tacir several departments to enter upon the discharge of their duties. At the departments each of the new secretaries was introduced to the officials and clerks and immediately entered upon the performance of his duties. At the same time most of the outgoing secretaries took their leave of their old subordinates.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS. POPULISTS NOT INVITED-PLANS FOR REORGANI-

ZATION DISCUSSED. Washington, March 7.-The Democratic members the Senate went into caucus this morning a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and in secret session disussed the question of organization. Just what course the Democrats intended to pursue toward the Popu lists fas been a matter of interesting conjecture sinc it was known that the Democrats had a clear ma jority of their own. The action to-day indicates that these Populist Senators are to be ignored. Sena tors Kyle, of North Dakota, and Peffer, of Kansas the old Populists, and Mr. Allen, the new Populist elected by Nebraska, were not invited to attend the Mr. Martin, of Kansas, who, although elected by fusion votes, is considered a Democrat, was invited by Mr. Gorman to attend the caucus, and he Allen, it is understood, will vote with the Democrats

when it comes to the organization.

The caucus re-elected Mr. Gorman chairman and Mr. Faulkner, secretary. The only business was to authorize the chairman to appoint a committee to devise a plan for reorganization and report to the caucus upon the call of the chairman. Much of the time was consumed in a discussion bearing upon the standing of the Senators who have been appointed by Governors, the cases in point being Mr. Beckwith, appointed by the Governor of Wyoming, and Mr. Mantle, appointed by the Governor of Montana. A spirit of opposition against seating these men was

It is understood that there was a sharp contest

It is understood that there was a sharp contest for leading chairmanships and a disposition to set aside the traditions which give the ranking members of the minority these places when they come into the majority. It is unlikely, though, that the usual custom will be departed from.

After the close of the cancus, the Democratic "Steering Committee," consisting of Senators Gorman, Brice, Cockroll, Ransom and Harris, went to the committee room of Mr. Ransom and remained in conference. At the end of it Mr. Gorman announced the following committee: Messrs, Illackburn, Ransom, Cockrell, Harris, Brice, White, of Louisiana, and Gorman. This committee will probably begin its work to-morrow morning.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Washington, March 7.-The Republicans concluded their committee meeting last night without arriving at any definite result, for the reason that they were all at sea and will be so until the majority informs them what they have decided upon. The retiring chairmen of the various committees will, however, receive the ranking place on the committees, and the youngest member in service will be dropped. The chief conmember in service will be drapped. The chief con-test will be among those Senators who will be en-ittled to chairmanships of the minor committees held by Democrats under the Congress just ended. There are eleven such chairmanships, and the Republican caucus committee has decided that they shall go to the Senators who have seen the longest continuous service. Such an assignment gives the Senators a room at the Capitol and is desirable.

CONSTITUTION OF SENATE AND HOUSE. Washington, March 7 .- The present roll-call of the Washington, March 7.—The present roll-call of the Senate shows 44 Democrate, 38 Republicans, 1 Populist, 1 Independent and 1 Farmers' Alliance, and 3 vacancies. The vacancies are one each in Montana, Washington and Wyoming. Two of these vacancies have been temporarily filled by appointment, Beckwith, Democrat, from Wyoming, and Lee Mantle, Republicant from Montana, but about all these vacancies. publican, from Montana; but should all three vacancles be eventually filled by the election of Republi rans, which is barely possible, the senate (even with the combined forces of the Populistes would still be a tie. with Vice-President Stevenson, bolding the con-

rolling vote. The composition of the House, as shown by unofficial returns, is: Democrats 217, Republicans 128, Third Party 8, and vacancles 2. The Democrats thus have a majority of 80 over all.

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THE BOND QUESTION AGAIN.

WILL MR. CLEVELAND DRAW ON THE GOLD RESERVE?

ONLY A SMALL MARGIN OF FREE GOLD NOW IN THE TREASURY-MR. POSTER'S VIEWS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Secretary Carlisle have any policy to announce with reference to the maintenance of the gold reserve in quently in active circulation that the new Adminis ration will signalize its accession to power by a bond issue which will fill up the Treasury vaults with gold, and at the same time give striking notice that the President and his advisers mean to engage in a direct and open warfare on the financial ideas which have heretofore been unfalteringly accepted and are voters of the Democratic party. The text of last saturday's inaugural address indicated very plainly that Mr. Cleveland was determined to live up to all those principles of finance which have proved so is to the Western and Southern Democracy, and to take any measures which might seem necessary to maintain the currency and the credit of the country in its present basis. If he and Mr. Carlisle think it advisable to stick to Mr. Sherman's minimum limit of the gold reserve, \$100,000,000, there would seem to procure more gold by offering bonds in the oper \$100,000,000. It is not certain that Secretary Carlis would not prefer to let the gold reserve run a little below the present minimum rather than issue bonds, yet the drift of Mr. Cleveland's utterances has all been in the direction of strengthening the National credit by bond issues, and there can be little doubt that if the reserve runs this week or next below \$100,000,000, bonds will be issued. Mr. Carlisle will not actually enter upon his official duties until to morrow, and as yet he has had no chance to settle upon a definite policy to be followed.

Ex-Secretary Foster, who retired to-day, in talking

over the present Treasury situation, said that the department was now practically down to the gold reserve, there being less than \$2,000,000 of free gold. He did not regard the situation as alarming, however as all the excitement about the gold shipments appeared to have subsided. When asked if he did not think bonds would have to be issued, he replied that Mr. Carlisle might instead of that use some of the reserve. He did hot want to make any predictions as to what his successor would do, but he was confident that he would be able by some means to serve the gold basis by meeting all demands for gold made upon the Department. Mr. Carlisle undoubtedly had a right to use a part of the gold reserve if he needed to do so. Besides the gold reserve, Mr. For ter said, there was turned over to the new Secretary about \$29,000,000, consisting of National bank reserve and subsidiary coins and disbursing officers balances. Against this are outstanding drafts cover-ing most of it, but not liable to be presented for pay-

ment at once.
"Congress," said the ex-Secretary, "she "Congress," said the ex-Secretary, "should have increased the whiskey tax fifty cents and given us a chance to replenish our stock of money. The fact is, that the demand fer gold is perfectly regular. It is not speculative. It is the natural demand of foreign countries needing the gold. The only thing artificial or speculative in the situation was the effort made to keep gold here. That, of course, was to keep the market sleady, and not to meet busifies demands. However, there is nearly \$500,000,000 of gold in this country, the public mind is comparatively easy, and I have no doubt that Mr. Carlisle will be able to put himself in a position to meet all demands for gold."

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY

DIFFERING VIEWS OF THE INVESTIGATING COM MITTEE-UNPAIR DEDUCTIONS DRAWN.

Washington, March 7 .- The majority and minority vestigation into the condition of the Treasury were to-day completed and sent to the printer, authority for this having been obtained from the House just before adjournment. Appended to the majority report, prepared by Representative Springer, is a copy that represents the Rothschilds in the United States, of the statements sent to the committee by the

Mr. Springer, in his report, says, assuming the the statements made by Secretary Foster are correct, that on June 30 next there will be an estimated cash reserve. It will appear from an examination of Mr. Foster's verbal statement to the committee in extoo large. The available balance will be reduced b will also be reduced by any unestimated and ex-traordinary expenditures which may be incurred, and also by any failure of the estimated receipts that at the close of the present fiscal year there will be an available cash balance in the Treasury, aside from the gold reserve, of not over \$17,000,000.

the Treasurer's statement, the Secretary estimated an available cash balance of \$47,852,407, not taking the \$100,000,000 gold reserve into consideration, but a note at the bottom of the Treasurer's statement shows that this balance is chargeable with contract itabilities already appropriated for, amounting to \$40,000,000. It is possible that all of this amount will not be called for during that fiscal year, but this is the amount estimated by the Department, and the available cash balance would be reduced to \$7,800,000. It also appears from this statement that of the contract liabili-ties existing on December 31, 1892, the sum of \$16,-115,750 will be called for in the year 1894 for rivers and harbors. Of this amount, \$14,166,153 has been appropriated by the Sundry Civil bill for 1894. The charge upon the Treasury for that year must also be augmented by whatever deficiency appropriations may be required, which, including pension deficiencies, have averaged during the last five sessions \$25,000,000 each year. To this deficiency must be added the amount of miscellaneous appropriations, which for five years past have averaged \$7,000,000 each session. From these estimates, however, it is probable there may be some saving on estimated expenditures in the actual appropriations. Under the most careful estinates that can now be made, it is apparent, says the report, that at the end of the ensuing fiscal year there will be a deficiency amounting to from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. In these calculations no account whatever has been taken of the requirements of the Sinking Fund. The balance due the Sinking Fund in June, 1892, was \$11,307,825, the requirements for 1893 are estimated at \$48,693,000, and at the end of the next fiscal year there will be due the fund a little over \$100,000,000. The majority do not concede that the Secretary of the Treasury is correct in charging against the fund \$16,000,000 paid for the redemption of National bank notes of banks which have gone into ilquidation. It thinks such a payment should be made out of current receipts in the Treasury. This would make an estimated amount due the Sinking Fund on June 30, 1894, of \$116,000,000.

mated it would be paid. Upon the deduction of this item the majority say the balance of \$21,000,000 will probably be only from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000, thus deducting from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 from the Secretary's estimate, which is unwarranted majority would also charge in addition \$16,115, charged once, and the Sundry Civil bill, moreover

carries only \$14,166,153 for rivers and harbors.

The minerity next attack the mode of averaging deficiencies adopted by the majority as grossly misdeficiencies adopted by the majority as grossly misleading. For the reason that there is such a great
variation that there can be no average. The large
pension deficiencies which make up a part of this
average arise from the change of the law and from
the impossible estimate of the effect of such changes.
A botter way as to pensions, it says, is to take the
statement of the Commissioner of Pensions, which
does not justify a lagner pension deficiency than \$7,
600,000, which, with the average deficiency in other
matters, \$8,700,000, would make a total deficiency of
\$15,700,000. The average of miscellaneous appropriations arrived at by the majority is also attacked.
The minority say the fact should not have escaped
the majority that during the last two or three years
a new policy has been initiated, and bills for public
buildings, lighthouses, etc., no longer receive direct
appropriations, and are now largely carried in the
Statisty Civil bill, so that the total of the last miscellaneous approprisitions amounted to about \$3,600,
000, more than last of which was for the World's
Fair.

cellaneous appropriations amounted to about \$8.14.07,000, more than laid of whole was for the World's Fair.

On the basis of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury it would seem that the amount of either surplus or deficiency in the Treasury on June 20, 1864, would be very small. The revenue for customs on the basis of the percentage of increase each year ought to be larger than estimated by \$11,000,000. Certainly there is no justification whatever for the majority's deficiency estimate at the close of 1894 of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000.

The remarks of the majority relative to the Sinking Fund are commented on as follows: "This credit could not be made to that fund from the current revenues of this year without increasing our taxation sufficiently to retire \$50,000,000 of bonds per annum. Do the mnfority of the committee advocate any such scheme? Otherwise why do they bring the matter into this report. For they certainly know that prior to July 1, 1801, the requirements of this act had been anticipated by nearly \$1,000,000,000." In conclusion the minority say: "We cannot escape the conclusion that the majority of the committee have, whether intensionally or not, put the worst possible phase upon the condition of the Treasury, overlooking the important points in the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury and the experts examined in arriving at their unwarrantable conclusion."

THE BEARS FRIGHTENED.

WALL STREET RUMORS OF A BOND ISSUE.

REPORTS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS A PLAN TO MAINTAIN THE GOLD RESERVE.

Wall Street experienced another severe squeeze in or money at the start, and most of the business was the day, when the needs of borrowers had been well supplied, the rates declined steadily, and at the close were quoted at 4 per cent. Rumors were thick that several millions in money had been "locked up" by the bear faction, but no trace of the process could be found. Bankers generally discredited the idea, for although there probably has been some manipulation of the rates, the reason for the stringency is ad mitted to be legitimate, and to rest upon the heavy decrease in the reserves of the New-York banks and the financial distrust existing in banking circles re-

pecting the currency problem.

The effect of the tightness in money upon the Stock Exchange markets was small yesterday. It was felt principally in American Sugar stock, which was extremely active, the total sales amounting to over 99,000 shares. The price early tumbled from 121 7-8 to 116 5-8, against 122 3-4 Monday night. There was a later rally to 122 1-2, and the last price was 120 7-8. after the close that the action of the directors in de claring the expected 10 per cent extra dividend on New-England was traded in to the amount of 40,713 shares, and prices fell to 25, closing on a rally at 27 3-8, against 29 1-8 Monday. The decline was duto the arrangements between the Boston and Maine and the New-Haven roads, an account of which is printed elsewhere. Reading was sold to the amount of nearly 62,000 shares, and the price ranged from 23 3-4# 23 5-8 to 25 1-4# 24 3-4, against 24 at the clos The three stocks mentioned monopolized about half

of yesterday's dealings at the Stock Exchange. The general market was strong on an eager buying by the bear speculators. Commission houses reported no new business of importance, but the short interest was frightened by the circulation of positive reports that the Government had decided to make an issue of bonds to protect the gold reserve in the Treasury. Knowl-& Co., Kulm, Loeb & Co. and other prominent bankers and bank presidents were ignorant of such a step by the Administration. Yet the Street gossip reiterated the statement with such positiveness that the timid ears were driven to close out their contracts. The only ground for the rumors, as far as can be learned here, is that August Belmont, of the big banking house the Cabinet upon the financial measures that might be needed to be taken in the event of a crisis. Belmont may return to-day, but the Wall Street bulls are satisfied that something has been accomplished Government had arranged to sell \$50,000,000 bonds abroad for gold, the precious metal to remain in the Banks of England, France and Germany to be drawn upon within the year only as may be required to meet the calls of Europe upon this country for gold to settle trade balances or to furnish Austria with the means of completing the reorganization of her currency system on a gold basis. Another version was that the gold paid for the bonds was to be paid in ten monthly instalments of \$5,000,000 each. The bulls argued that the effect of such a loan as was reported would be a restoration of confidence in American specie payments, which would thereby lead to a relaxation in the present monetary stringency.

There is, however, in banking circles, a growing

doubt of the efficiency of an issue of Government bonds to restore confidence. It is doubtful that much re-lief could be afforded to the money market, owing to the heavy declines recently suffered by the New-York banks in their susplus reserve. The acquirement of foreign gold might place a barrier for the protection of the Treasury reserve, but the condition of the banks does not Warrant any extravagance in credits simply on that account. It is doubted that the country banks which have been withdrawing their deposits from this centre of late would be in haste to return them under any circumstances. The Silver-Purchase law is regarded as the root of the present money disturbance, and there is a fear that the new Congress cannot be cajoled or cudgelled into a repeal

A well-known foreign banker said: "I doubt that the Government could place its 4 per cent bonds abroad at less than the equivalent of 31-2 per cent. liesdes, if the bonds were sold to Europe the United states banks, savings institutions and capitalists would buy them back at an equivalent of 31-4 per cent.



Washington, March 7.—The first meeting of Mr. Chreshant's Calinet was held this afternoon at the musual hour of 3 c'clock, and it lasted something mer than two hours. All the members were present last before the assembling of the new officers in the Chinet room, Secretary Carlish has a same of the comment of the comment

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The bonds would be in demand here for uses of National bank-note circulation, and for investments by savings banks and frustees, and because they are free of taxation. It would be difficult to devise a plan by which the gold obtained from Europe by the sale of bonds would not soon go back again to pay for purchases of American investors. There is no remety for the situation except a repeal of the Silver-Purchase law."

Purchase law."

The Sub-Treasury yesterday gained about \$700,000 gold in exchange for currency bills. The heavy shipments abroad to-day may pull the free gold in the Treasury down to less than \$1,000,000 in the Washington statement to-morrow, but the gain of \$700,000 yesterday will raise the amount of free gold in the statement made up on Friday.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON CONFIDENT.

THE MASTER OF THE BOVIC STILL THINKS THAT THE NABONIC IS AFLOAT.

The falth of the White Star line officials in the safety of the Naronic requires much bolstering these days. The question is now not whether she is disabled, but whether or not she is still affoat. There are those who openly say that the Naronic will never enter any port again. She is now 15 days overdue. None of the steamers which arrived yesterday had seen any trace of the big freighter. Among the men who still believe that the Naronic is above water is Captain Thompson, captain of th Boyle, sister ship of the Naronic.

"It means little," he said yesterday, "that the Naronic has not been sighted by incoming steamer was just talking with the captain of the Italy. The Italy left England at about the same time the Naronic did. In her voyage she did not sight a single vessel. Why should it be considered re markable that the Naronic has not been sighted!" The agents of the White Star Line have some hope that the Naronic may be in tow of the Alsatia, going vessel. She makes the trip from Gibraltar to this port in from 15 to 18 days. She is now several

days overdue. "Nobody has said anything yet about the 'tugboat captain," said an old seaman yesterday. "Don' know the tugboat captain! Man alive! didn't you ever hear of Captain Weiss, of the Exeter City That man will tow anything from a brigantine to That man will tow anything from a organized an ocean liner. The Exeter City is overdue, and as likely as not Welss is br.nging in the Naronic."

There are few vessels which would be able to tow the Naronic, and it is not probable that any of them would have hawsers strong enough for such a task in rough weather. The Naronic has few sails and might not be able to get to the Azores under sail.

WOHAMMED WEBB TALKS TO THEOSOPHISTS. Mohammed A. R. Webb delivered an address last even Mohammed A. R. Webb delivered an address last even-ing before the Aryan Theosophical Society, at its rooms, No. 144 Madison-ave. The seating capacity of the house was insufficient for the accommodation of those who sought entrance. W. Q. Judge, president of the society, and Burcham Harding, the secretary, occupied seats on the platform with Mr. Webb.

the platform with Mr. Webb.

The hour between S and 9 o'clock was occupied by the reading of a paper by John Pryse on "Spiritualism and Theosophy." This curtailed materially the lecture by Mr. Webb on Mahomet, which he brought to an abrupt close at 10 o'clock, the end of the time allotted to him. It was an interesting discourse, presented in an easy, unaffected manner, but the parts read desit only with the biographical incidents of the prophet's life from childhood to the time when he began his teachings and self-nerifice. Much disappointment was expressed at the necessary abridgment of the lecture, the speaker not being able in the time allowed to develop the dectrinal points and their relation to the principles of Theosophy.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WIDESPREAD CONDITIONS FAVORING RAIN. Washington, March 7 .- The bargmeter less failer rapidly in the Southwest, and thence northward to the Missouri Valley. It has also fallen rapidly on the North Missouri Vailey. It has also fallen repidly on the North Pacific coast, where it is unusually low. It remains higher on the South Atlantic coast, and has risen north of the lake regions and the Dakotas. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas northward to the Dakotas, attended by light rains west of the Mississippi. It is warmer, except from Nebraska and Colorado southward to Texas. The indications are that the cloudiness will increase in the lake regions and central vaileys, with rain Wednesday. The cloudiness will also increase on the Atlantic coast during Wednesday, probably with rain Wednesday night in the Middle Atlantic States.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, fair weather, slight changes in tem perature Wednesday, rain by Thursday morning; variable winds, shifting to easterly.

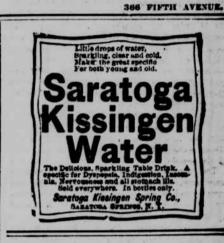
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair during the day, probably rain at night; winds shifting to south-easterly; slightly warmer in the last two States. For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohlo, fair in the morning, rain during the afternoon or night. For Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, rain. For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair followed by rain or

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night. 30.0 29.5

Tribune Office, March 8, 1 a. m.—Fair weather prevailed early yesterday morning and late in the day; but it was cloudy in the interim. and there was a light fall of snow at midday. The temperature ranged between 30 and 41 degrees, the average (30%) being 3% lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 4% higher than on Monday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer partly cloudy, weather. possibly followed by rain which to select for house, hotel, office, deep, deep warmer partly cloudy, weather. possibly followed by rain the contract of the world. The select for house, hotel, office, deep, deep the contract of the world.



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